



TUBERCULOUS OSTEOMYELITIS

Ayesha Iqbal

Osteomyelitis

◦ Osteomyelitis is infection of the bone tissue and bone marrow. It can be acute or chronic.

Acute : most commonly caused by staph.aureus

Chronic: Tuberculosis is a common cause of osteomyelitis

Tuberculous osteomyelitis

- Dissemination of T.B outside the lungs results in multiple organ involvement including the skeletal system leading to Tuberculous osteomyelitis
- Hematogenous route

Common sites

- Lumbar and thoracic vertebrae (pott's disease)
- Hip and knee joint
- Infection can also spread to the soft tissue resulting in the formation of cold abscess like Psoas abscess
- Long bones

Symptoms

- Insidious onset of bone pain
- Swelling at the site of infection
- Decreased mobility
- Fever, weight loss, loss of appetite

Diagnosis

- Biopsy and histopathology

GROSS MORPHOLOGY

- There is necrotic bone tissue termed as sequestrum
- Surrounded by reactive tissue called involucrum

Gross morphology

Osteomyelitis

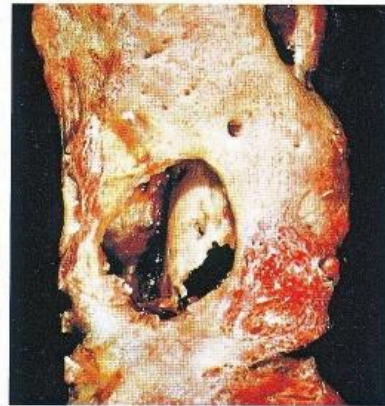
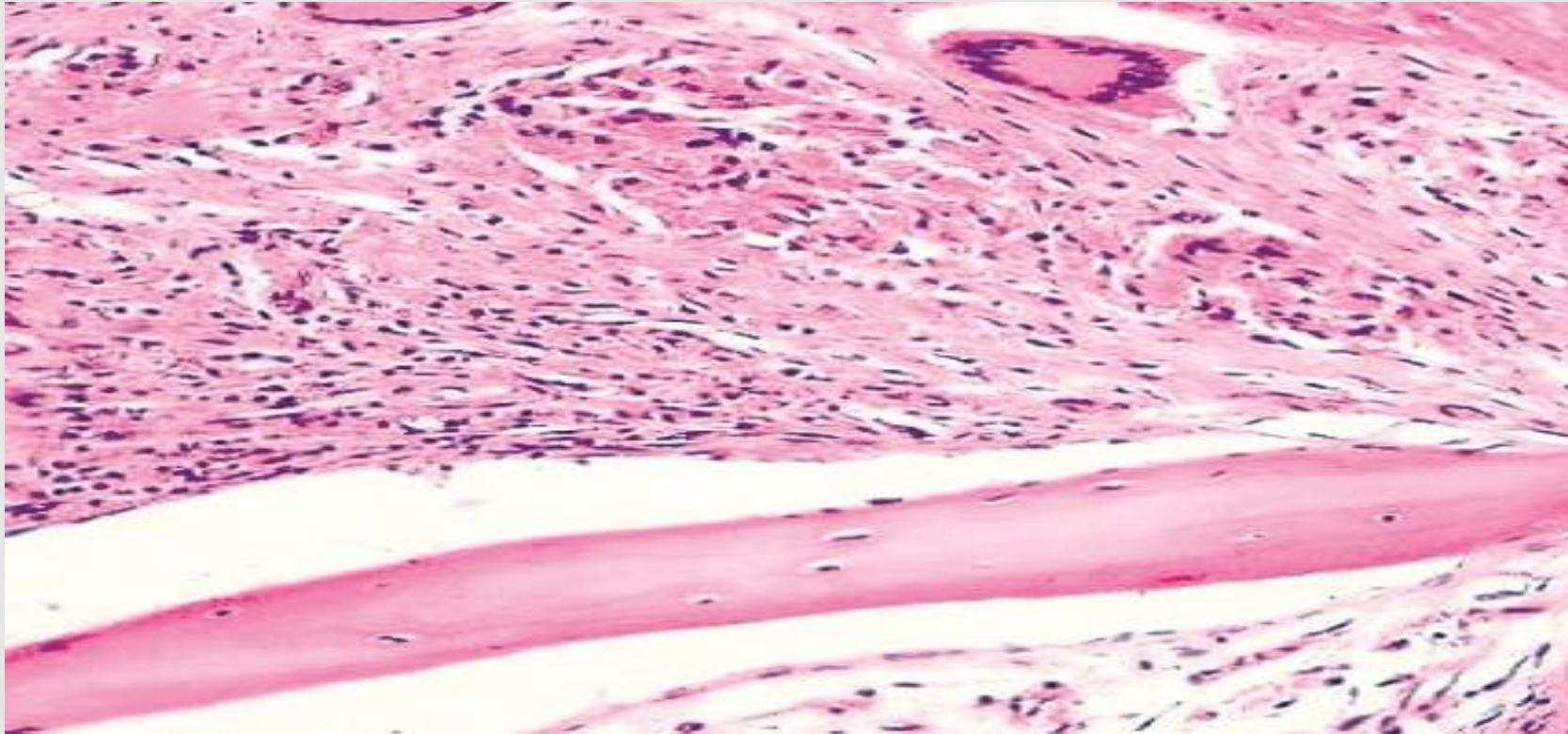


FIGURE 26-20 Resected femur in a patient with draining osteomyelitis. The drainage tract in the subperiosteal shell of viable new bone (involucrum) reveals the inner native necrotic cortex (sequestrum).

HISTOPATHOLOGY

- Histologically there is dense infiltration of leukocytes, granulation tissues and bone sequestrs
- Tuberculous granulomas with central caseation, epithelioid macrophages and Langerhans joint cells may be seen.

Histopathology



Complications

- Kyphosis
- Scoliosis
- Pathological fractures
- Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin